

no accounts other than those to which the seal has been affixed will be received by the secretary of the National body as due to same.

We further recommend that publication be made in the various State organs that no accounts having gone out from this meeting will be recognized unless the seal has been affixed, but the same may be forwarded to the secretary of the National body, who will affix the seal to same, provided it corresponds in name and amount with the register which the committee filed with him.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. BEEMAN,
ELIAS CARR,
R. W. TUCKER,
J. W. REID.

Resolved, That so much of this report as requires the seal of the National secretary, be stricken out, and the endorsement of the secretary be taken instead.

On motion Bro. C. W. Macune be allowed mileage and per diem the same as other delegates.

On motion Brother Evan Jones was allowed five hundred dollars for his services.

On motion Brother E. A. Gardner was allowed five hundred dollars for his services as Secretary, and Brother Linn Tanner was allowed one hundred dollars for his services as Treasurer.

On motion the convention proceeded to the election of the executive committee. Brother C. W. Macune was elected chairman of said committee, for the term of three years; Brother Alonzo Wardall for the term of two years; Brother J. F. Tillman for one year.

Committee on demands reported as follows:

1. We, the committee on demands, hereby recommend that this National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union appoint a national legislative committee of two to act in concert with a like committee of the Knights of Labor, to the end of securing industrial freedom.

2. That we recommend to the different State organizations that they discuss the Australian system of voting, and press upon their State legislatures to enact the same or some similar system.

3. Resolved, That this committee recommend that we press to the front as the most important the three problems of finance, land and transportation.

4. Resolved, That all internal revenue tax and licenses on tobacco be repealed.

5. Resolved, That we condemn the purchase of government bonds at a premium, and demand that they be redeemed and called in according to the law as provided in section 3693 of the Statutes of United States.

On motion, the city of Jacksonville, Florida, was selected as the place of holding the next regular session.

The following petition was received and adopted:

St. Louis, Dec. 6, 1889.

To the National Alliance and Industrial Union of America:

The undersigned, representatives of the Farmers' Alliance and Agricultural Wheel of Mississippi, hereby apply for a charter for the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of the State of Mississippi.

ROBERT C. PATTY,
FRANK BURKETT,
H. F. SIMRALL,
I. H. BEEMAN,

Representing Alliance.

A. M. STREET,
F. M. BLUNT,

Sec'y State Wheel,
Representing Ag'l Wheel.

Committee on land made the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee on land submit the following report:

The total number of farms in the United States is about 5,000,000; 1,280,000 are rented. Since 1880 there has been an increase in farm renting to the extent of twenty-five per cent. It is evident to the most ordinary observer that the farms are passing out of the hands of those who cultivate them. It cannot be urged that this is the result of incompetency or idleness on the part of the tillers of the soil, for statistics show that the wealth of the country has during the past twenty-five years, increased more than one hundred per cent. No other nation has ever shown such an enormous increase of wealth in the same length of time. All this increase of wealth is the result of the active energies of the producers. It is a peculiar condition, that the producers of all this wealth have gradually grown poorer, but still the cold, hard fact stares them in the face that they are not only not living as they should, but their farms are gradually slipping from their grasp.

The natural and inevitable result of this accumulation of wealth into the hands of the capitalists, and at the expense of the producers, is the establishment of a land aristocracy on the one hand, and tenant farmers on the other; such a system as has obtained in many of the European countries.

Your committee have had neither the time nor the facilities to prepare as extensive a report as the importance of the subject demands. From the best and most reliable authority we can obtain, the amount of mortgaged indebtedness resting upon the farms and homes of the people is not less than \$16,000,000,000. This is the annual tribute which the farmers of this country are paying to Shylocks. The immensity of this vast sum can be more readily realized when we consider that it exceeds the value of the entire wheat, corn and cotton crops of the United States for one year. Nor is this all. Other forms of indebtedness, both public and private, swell the above sum to more than \$30,000,000,000. When we consider the fact that the annual increase of all agricultural interests is less than three per cent, it does not take more than an ordinary observer to realize that it is only a matter of time when the eight per cent. annual tribute will absorb all the land in

the country, as it has certainly done in other parts of the world. Statistics show that more than two hundred million acres of land have been granted to various railroad companies. Foreign syndicates own more than 20,000,000 acres. In addition to this the comparative statistics show that there is a tendency to increase the number of large farms in the United States, and that the number of small farms is growing less each year.

We recommend to this body that they take immediate action to furnish some relief to the many thousands of farmers whose only hope in being able to lift the mortgages from their homes and farms is through the early action of Congress to devise some method to protect their interests and give to them the fruits of their labor.

J. F. TILLMAN, Chairman,
S. B. ERWIN,
W. H. BARTON,
B. J. KENDRICK.

Committee on a collection of Alliance songs reported as follows, which was adopted:

The special committee appointed to secure a suitable collection of songs for the use of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union beg leave to say that it will not be possible to submit a final report at this session of the union; we beg time to make all necessary investigation, and further ask that the National Union will authorize this committee to give its endorsement to such work as we may select.

Following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Economist, our official National organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore be it

Resolved by this national body, That we heartily approve of the course it has pursued, and recommend that every member of the order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be tendered the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis for the use of the commodious hall in which this meeting was held, and that the Secretary be requested to inform the Merchants' Exchange of the same.

On motion, the following report from the Business Agents was read and approved:

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3, 1889.

The business agents and managers met in room 13, Hurst's Hotel, for the purpose of forming an association.

On motion, Bro. J. B. Dines was elected chairman, and Oswald Wilson, secretary.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to consider the advisability and formulate a plan of organization for the business agents.

The committee reported the following plan, which was unanimously adopted as the constitution:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this association shall be State Business Agents' Association.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The objects of this Association are to disseminate information, promote and encourage the exchange of the various articles consumed and produced in the different sections of the country, so as to have them pass directly from the producer to the consumer.

Sec. 2. To assist each other in devising the best means for encouraging the membership in the respective States to confine their trading entirely to the channels recommended by their respective States.

Sec. 3. To collect and tabulate reports as to the condition of the various crops periodically.

ARTICLE III.

The members of this Association shall be the State Business Agents and managers of exchanges established under the auspices of the Farmers and Laborers' Union, and of similar organizations of farmers.

ARTICLE IV.

This Association shall meet annually at the time and place of the regular annual meeting of the Farmers and Laborers' Union.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, vice-president and secretary, who shall be elected at the regular annual meeting of this Association.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and perform duties usually incumbent upon such presiding officer. He shall call special meetings upon request of the majority of State agents or managers whenever questions of general interest demand.

Sec. 2. The vice-president, in the absence of the president, shall perform his duties.

Sec. 3. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Association, and do the correspondence of the Association.

We hereby agree to conform to the above constitution governing the action of this Association.

J. B. DINES, President.

OSWALD WILSON, Secretary.

J. S. Bird, Ala.; W. W. Holland, Ky.; George A. Gowan, Tenn.; J. O. Winn, Ga.; Felix Corput, Ga.; T. A. Clayton, La.; W. H. Worth, N. C.; D. B. Hatfield, Ark.; T. J. Galloway, Tenn.; W. K. Cessa, Fla.; G. G. Grose, Dak.; Allen Root, Neb.; J. D. Furlong, Minn.; August Post, Iowa; J. L. Seaver, Wash.; S. M. Hoskins, Ia.; M. B. Wade, Kans.; S. W. Wright, Jr., Ill.; S. P. A. Brubake, Va.; B. G. West, Miss.; T. W. Haynes, Ky.; W. B. Collier, Mo.; Col. I. May, Wis.; J. Cox, Ind.; J. A. Mudd, Md.; A. S. Mann, Fla.

On motion Bro. J. B. Dines was elected president, W. W. Holland vice-president and Oswald Wilson secretary.

On motion, a report of the action taken by the Southern Business Agents' Association, with the Constitution, be published and submitted to the Farmers and Laborers' Union for endorsement by the President and Secretary.

OSWALD WILSON, Secretary.

The committee on secret work reported and exemplified the secret work.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p. m., to meet the first Tuesday in December, 1890, at Jacksonville, Florida.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

No organization spontaneously organized to protest against dominant evils or wrongs since the opening of the century has had before it a field so teeming with possibilities as the Alliance has. This organization sprung into existence at a time not alone critical but transitional in the history of the South. So far it has continued to fulfill its mission. It has brought about radical changes in action, methods and ideas. Will it continue to increase in usefulness and good works?

The last straw broke the camel's back, yet this straw was only one of a multitude of straws. The bagging question brought the Alliance into great prominence, yet this question was only one of a host of other vital questions that were before the Southern people.

As we understand it, the Alliance of today has something more in view than the mere settling of whether or not the farmers of the South shall pay whatever price is asked for jute bagging and ask no question. This question is not lost sight of, but others equally important are put on a par with it.

When the writer was in Alabama recently he fell in conversation with a farmer who was on his way to Anniston. In telling of his experience in farming, this farmer well illustrated what the Alliance has done and can still continue to do for the South. In former years he had often raised ten or twelve bales of cotton to the mule on his land. This year he only raised seven. But he makes more money now than he did then, for then cotton was his sole crop. This year he raised corn enough for his family and help, and has some to sell. He also raises nearly all his pork. His cotton, therefore, represents a large increment of profit, and he will lay by some money.

The one great purpose of an organization like the Alliance is to teach its members to think. This thinking makes them have more regard for their own welfare and interests. The Alabama farmer had thought out the economy of raising his own corn and pork. And the Alliance, we believe, will lead others of its members, as it has led this one, to independence of thought and action. In so doing it will settle the bagging question; it will bring the one-crop method; it will bring better, happier and more contented homes to its members; it will drive out the wolf-like money changers, and in short, will clear the highway to prosperity of obstacles which have been holding the Southern farmer in debt to the West, the North and to the outside world.

One stumbling block threatens the Alliance—that of dabbling in politics; but with its clean record up to date, the earnestness and sound common sense of its members, and the great amount of good work yet to be done for the upbuilding and uplifting of the South, the Manufacturers' Record believe that this will be avoided, and that the Alliance will go on increasing in strength, earnestness and good works.—Manufacturers' Record.

MANNERS OF CHILDREN.

Little civilities are so easily taught a child; they so inevitably cling to them hereafter, it is a burning shame that parents of sense and taste allow the simplest rules of politeness to be gathered from a later social intercourse, or to be done and doffed like the Sunday dress. To the first lesson, not to put his knife to his mouth, can be added further injunctions just as important, which must be taught now. The only objection can be that too many rules bewilder and perplex, and that the most important are those of principle, not behavior. But principle and object teaching is said to be wearisome. If one sees and knows only the right way, how will he learn the wrong?—Good Housekeeper.

WHY HE WENT OUT.

A good housewife at the Highlands wished to surprise her husband by giving him some of a particular kind of cake of which he was very fond. She took great pains with the mixture, measuring out each ingredient with the utmost care, for she was determined to produce the best loaf she ever made.

When the good man came in to tea and saw the handsome loaf, his heart went out towards his wife in renewed affection. The cake was finally cut, but the first mouthful he took made him look puzzled, and soon he left the table.

The wife was curious to know why he went out, and noticing that he had left his cake almost untasted she broke off a little piece and put it in her mouth.

"Horror! cayenne pepper! where did I get that?" and she made a bolt for the kitchen. Going into the pantry she looked at the box where she got her cinnamon to put in the cake. There stood the box, but a word "Pepper" was so big that there was no mistaking the contents. She says the next time she makes a loaf of cake she will taste of everything before she puts it in, and her husband says he doesn't know but she'd better.—Springfield Homestead.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN JUNE.

Historically considered, June is for Great Britain, perhaps, the most famous month in the year. It is the month of Bannockburn, Naseby and Waterloo—all of them battles of liberation and for the extension and establishment of freedom. In other respects June figures handsomely in the calendar. It was in June that Magna Charta was sealed; and it is the birth month of, among others, of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby; Charles Kingsley, W. H. Smith, Lord Dufferin, Lord Wolseley and Mr. Spurgeon. June is generally also famous for its deaths, among them being those of Mohammed, Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet; White, of Shelbourne, and Garibaldi. It has been remarked that the natal is also the fatal month of a certain percentage of distinguished men, and we observe that Dr. Arnold died in June. One of the most notable of modern June events is the coronation of Queen Victoria, which took place in 1838, just about fifty-one years ago. But undoubtedly the two big events of June are Waterloo and Bannockburn, the latter being to Scotchmen the greater of the two.—Glasgow Herald.

A SENSATION

That Discounted the Famous One Caused by a Bull in a China Shop.

Something of a sensation seems to have been caused by the use of the snow plow during the recent snow blockade on the Denver road. The plow was put to work in a big cut where the snow was about twenty feet deep and made excellent headway, throwing an avalanche of snow fifty feet into the air at every revolution of the great plow which literally bored itself through a mass as compact as sand.

When about the center of the cut a strange sight was witnessed. Those who were standing on either side of the plow were suddenly deluged with a shower of beefsteaks. On all sides fell porterhouse, sirloin, round steaks, shoulder steaks, with occasionally a slice of liver or a nicely cut rib roast. It was thought at first that the engine had left the track and was boring its way through a butcher shop. Investigation, however, disclosed the fact that a herd of Texas cattle had crowded into the cut and had frozen and been buried in the drift. The manager immediately declared that no well regulated road should be without a rotary snow plow.

THE SMALLPOX MICROBE.

Dr. Sicard, of Beziers, in a memoir handed in to the French Academie de Medecin for competition for the Alvarrenga prize, announces that he has at last discovered the long sought for microbe of smallpox. He reports it to be a bacterium belonging to the class of cocci; round, with a transparent center, umbilicated in the middle, while its edges are raised. "This bacterium can be readily cultivated on gelatine that has been sterilized by bichloride of mercury. It can be found at all stages of smallpox, not only in the pustules of the skin, but in the mucus of the bronchial tubes and in the blood as well. It is likewise found suspended in the air of rooms containing smallpox patients, and if water be allowed to stand in such rooms in open vessels, it soon contains the smallpox bacterium. However, when animals are inoculated with cultures of this bacterium, although they manifest uneasiness, the symptoms are entirely transitory, not at all serious, and, above all, show no relation to variola, either in its form or evolution."

VICTORIA'S THRONE.

The English throne, used in the coronation ceremonies of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain, and which is so splendid in its covering of rich silks, velvets and gold, is, in fact, simply an old oak chair of antique pattern. It has been used in all state occasions for the last 900 years, and perhaps even longer, many reputable writers claiming that they have discovered traces of its existence prior to the eleventh century. Ages of use have made the old oak framework as hard and as tough as iron. The back and sides of this chair throne were formerly painted in various colors, all of which are now hidden by heavy hangings of satin, silk and velvet.

The magic power attributed to the old relic lies in the seat, which is made of a heavy rough looking sandstone, 26 inches in length, 17 1/2 inches in width and 19 1/2 inches in thickness. Long before it was wrapped in velvet and trimmed in gold, to be used by the Tudors and the Stuarts, this old stone of stones served as a seat during the coronations of the early Scottish Kings.

LAW'S ABSURDITIES.

The ordinary individual knows little of legal forms and documents. If the operation of the laws in any way directly becomes of interest to him he puts the entire matter into the hands of a lawyer and makes no attempt to inform himself closely concerning later proceedings.

When it happens that the ordinary man does have his attention drawn to these things he is apt to be surprised and half-disgusted at the red tape and verbosity which is necessary in order to carry on legal processes. Here, for example, is a copy of an indictment recently filed in the State Secretary's office for the purpose of securing a requisition for the man indicted, who had fled to another State.

"The Grand Jurors in and for the County of Perry and State of Indiana on their oath present and charge that Charles Smith, on the 7th day of January, in the year A. D. 1889, at the said county, did then and there feloniously, purposely and with premeditated malice, unlawfully kill and murder Charles Bartley, by then and there feloniously, purposely and with premeditated malice, shooting and mortally wounding him, the said Charles Bartley, with a pistol, then and there loaded with gunpowder and leaden balls, which pistol he, the said Charles Smith, did then and there shoot off and discharge the same to, at, against, in and upon him, the said Charles Bartley, of which said mortal wound the said Charles Bartley then and there died, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana."—Indianapolis News.

PADDY MISTOOK A CHURCH FOR A BOAT.

"Patrick Lynch, you are charged with disorderly conduct. Are you guilty?" asked Justice Kersten this morning.

"Guilty," replied the prisoner, a hardy, good-natured looking sailor.

"You honor," said the officer, "I found Pat trying to get into a church on La Salle avenue last night about 10 o'clock. I asked him what he was doing, and he said he wanted to get aboard before she lifted anchor. He was intoxicated, and I thought he had better give him a bed."

"How is this, Patrick? Why were you trying to get into the church at that time of night?" asked the Court.

"I thought it was my boat, your Honor. I made a mistake, but I'll not do it again."

"You don't go to church very often, do you?"

"I am sorry to say I don't sir. I'd be a better man if I did."

"I suppose so. Now, if I let you go, will you go to church some day and see what one looks like? Then you won't be apt to make the same mistake again. You will find a meeting house and a schooner don't look at all alike. You may go."—Chicago News.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The finest artificial teeth are made of the best ivory, but the great majority of false masticators now in use are simply pieces of specially prepared hard porcelain. The following is one of the processes adopted for their manufacture: Fine calcined or roasted quartz powder, well ground flint spar, china clay, and a very little oxide of tin are very intimately mixed and ground together, and afterwards made into a soft paste with water. This paste is poured into molds of various kinds and sizes of teeth, and allowed to set. The plastic grinders are then transferred to a furnace, where they are "cured"—that is, half baked or hardened. When this has been done they are covered with an enamel made of paste of spar and quartz, and finally subjected to an intense heat, until they are sufficiently baked, when they are ready for the dentist.—Surgical Reporter.

NOTICE.

There will be a called meeting of the Durham County Alliance Wednesday, Nov. 20th, at 10 a. m. A full delegation is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

P. H. MASSEY, Pres't.

NOTICE.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 7, 1889.

The Cumberland County Farmers' Alliance having made a satisfactory trade arrangement with J. & O. Evans, merchants in Fayetteville, whose house is known as the Farmers' Exchange, would say to their brothers in the following counties and all good Alliance men when trading in Fayetteville, upon presenting to these gentlemen a trade card, the same courtesy will be extended to them: Sampson, Harnett, Moore, Chatham, Montgomery, Richmond, Bladen and Johnston.

W. W. AUSTIN, Sec'y

Fine Tobacco Pays

Better than any crop grown, but to insure superior quality, the old, worn-out kinds must be discarded, and only new and improved varieties planted. To use the old, effete varieties is a waste of time, labor and means. Ragland's Seeds may be relied upon for the finest quality in every type. Price, 25c. per oz., 50c. for \$1, and \$2 per lb. List Free.

R. L. RAGLAND, Fayetteville, N. C.

IMPORTANT

Magistrates, County Officers, Lawyers and Business Men.

NOW READY!

THE NORTH CAROLINA

MANUAL of LAW and FORMS.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

All the FORMS and CHANGES, including those passed by the Legislature of 1889.

Col. Walter Clark, author of "Clark's Code of Civil Procedure, Overruled Cases," &c., writes:

"I have examined with much care and interest the North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms, by Messrs. Jones and Holding. The work has been compiled with great care and labor. It is well designed and well executed. Justices of the peace, county officers, lawyers and Business Men will find in a compact form, ready to hand, much serviceable information that cannot be found anywhere else without considerable labor and research. It is a most excellent work and should command a large sale."

M. B. Barbee, Esq., one of the leading Justices of the Peace in North Carolina, says: "I find in the North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms more thoroughly adapted to the needs of Justices of the Peace, to guide them in their official duties, than any work yet seen by me. I take pleasure in recommending it to the Magistrates of the State."

C. D. Upchurch, Clerk of Superior Court of Wake county, writes:

"In it are more statutes, forms and decisions relating to the duties of county officers, and especially to clerks of the Superior Courts, than I have been able to find in any other book. No county officer ought to be without such an excellent aid."

I. A. Murchison, Esq., of Dunn, N. C., says: "It is the best form book for North Carolina Lawyers, Justices of the Peace, Business Men, &c., that I have ever seen."

PRICE BY MAIL, \$2.00.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, PUBLISHERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

ATLANTIC & NORTH CAROLINA R. R. TIME TABLE 17.

To Take Effect 6:00 A. M., Tuesday, Jan. 18, '90.

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
	ARRIVE	LEAVE	ARRIVE	LEAVE
Goldboro	11:30 A. M.	10:50 A. M.	10:50 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Best's	10:50 A. M.	10:40 A. M.	10:40 A. M.	10:50 A. M.
La Grange	10:40 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
Falling Creek	10:30 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Kinston	10:20 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	10:20 A. M.
Lawson	10:10 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:10 A. M.
Dover	9:50 A. M.	9:40 A. M.	9:40 A. M.	9:50 A. M.
Core Creek	9:40 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:40 A. M.
Tuscarora	9:30 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Clark's	9:20 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:20 A. M.
New Bern	9:10 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:10 A. M.
Riverdale	9:00 A. M.	8:50 A. M.	8:50 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Croatan	8:50 A. M.	8:40 A. M.	8:40 A. M.	8:50 A. M.
Havelock	8:40 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
Newport	8:30 A. M.	8:20 A. M.	8:20 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Wildwood	8:20 A. M.	8:10 A. M.	8:10 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
Morehead City	8:10 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:10 A. M.
Atlantic Hotel	8:00 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Morehead Depot	7:50 A. M.	7:40 A. M.	7:40 A. M.	7:50 A. M.

A. M. M. M.

STATIONS.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
	ARRIVE	LEAVE	ARRIVE	LEAVE
Goldboro	3:30 P. M.	3:20 P. M.	3:20 P. M.	3